



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

whereby Louis XVIII. was enabled to impose upon the nation a constitution of a very different sort and much more to his own liking. This transformation was due principally to the unpopularity incurred by the Senate on account of the attempt to secure in its constitution the selfish interest of its own members, the influence of England, and the shrewd policy of Louis XVIII.

The critical study of the text of the charter is devoted largely to the origin of its general principles and particular provisions and to the process of its formulation. Its general principles may be discovered in a series of public declarations made by Louis XVIII. or his representatives during the early months of 1814, while the origin of the individual articles is to be found in nearly every instance in one or another of the revolutionary or Napoleonic constitutions. The document was formulated in great haste by a commission of twenty-two members appointed by the king and the entire work was executed behind closed doors in less than a week.

The author's conclusions, both for the thesis and incidental points, are in general so carefully drawn that they carry full conviction. An exception must be noted, however, as to the authorship of the declaration of Saint Ouen. In opposition to Ferrand, Hyde de Neuville, Barranté, and Talleyrand, affirming that it was the personal work of the king, he supports the pretensions of Vitrolles and La Maisonfort, who claim to have been its real authors. The argument consists of a comparison of the declaration with documents of which Vitrolles and La Maisonfort were the authors and ingenious inferences based upon incidents related in the memoirs of Ferrand and Talleyrand. But the similarity of the documents seems exaggerated, and, so far as it exists, may be otherwise accounted for, while equally plausible inferences but to an opposite effect may be drawn from the incidents in question.

FRANK MALOY ANDERSON.

*The Cambridge Modern History.* Planned by the late Lord ACTON, LL.D., Regius Professor of Modern History. Edited by A. W. WARD, Litt.D., G. W. PROTHERO, Litt.D., and STANLEY LEATHES, M.A. Volume X. *The Restoration.* (London: Macmillan and Company; New York: The Macmillan Company. 1907. Pp. xxix, 936.)

WITH its tenth volume the Cambridge Modern History enters fairly upon the nineteenth century, for this volume covers, however unequally, the history of Europe from about 1815 to about 1847. Unequally, one observes, since much material is included here which bears no immediate relation to the period under discussion. The chapter on English literature, for instance, begins with the end of the seventeenth century, that on German literature at about the year 1740. The chapters on Spanish

America take up the story somewhere in the sixteenth century and end with 1830. Those on Russia and Poland practically conclude with 1832 and the account of Catholic Emancipation opens with a description of the anti-Catholic legislation throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. For this, the monographic character of the general plan of the series is responsible. And, excellent as that plan is in some respects, the reader of the present volume is apt to derive a certain impression of loose ends, not conveniently included elsewhere, being gathered up here. In this, as in other respects, the contrast is naturally made with the corresponding volume of the *Histoire Générale*, which covers precisely the same period. The obvious comparison cannot better be shown than by giving a list of the contents of the present volume. This, moreover, affords an excellent index of the nature of the book and sheds much light on the plans and ideas of the editors. The Congress of Vienna and the settlements of 1815 having been treated in the preceding volume on Napoleon, the Restoration naturally opens with a chapter on the Congresses, by Mr. W. A. Phillips. This is followed by Lady Blennerhassett's study of the *Doctrinaires*. Then come chapters on France (1815-1830) and Italy (1815-1847) respectively, by Professor Bourgeois and Professor Segré. Chapter v., also from the pen of Lady Blennerhassett, treats of the papacy and the Catholic Church. This is followed by a group of chapters on southern Europe and South America, Greece by Mr. Phillips, Spain by Professor Altamira, two chapters on Spanish America by Mr. Kirkpatrick, and one on Brazil and Portugal by Mr. Edmundson. Then, turning to central and eastern Europe Professor Pollard writes of the Germanic Confederation, Professor Robinson of Germanic literature, Professor Askenazy of Russia and of Poland. Returning to the West, Professor Bourgeois continues his history of France with a chapter on the Orleans Monarchy, and Mr. Edmundson contributes an account of the Low Countries. After another digression to the East, Mehemet Ali, by Mr. Phillips, the rest of the volume is almost entirely taken up with England and things English; Great Britain, 1815-1832, by Mr. Temperley, Catholic Emancipation by Mr. Davis, Great Britain and Ireland (1832-1841) by Mr. Gooch, Canada by Mr. Benians, the Revolution in English poetry and fiction by Mr. Courthope, Economic Change (European as well as English in this case) by Professor Clapham, and the British Economists by Professor Nicholson, in all rather more than a fourth of the book. It will be observed from this that the volume differs from its French prototype in several important particulars aside from the general difference in plan. We find here nothing on Switzerland, on Asia, not even India, nor on any English colonies or dependencies, save Canada. Apart from these and many matters of detail, the more obvious divisions in the respective volumes naturally parallel each other very closely. The balance of unity and logic certainly lie on the side of the *Histoire Générale*. And in view

of the great importance of colonial development in these years it seems a misfortune that no chapter on the British Empire as a whole appears in this volume, and that neither Australia nor South Africa have yet been discovered by the editors. Doubtless the next instalment will include both. The strong insistence on the idea of complete monographs against which criticism of a general history has been directed has another disadvantage apart from those mentioned. It prevents any fair survey of international relations, save in separate chapters. In the present volume no such survey exists outside the first discussion of the Congresses, which is inadequate after about 1823. A further general criticism may be lodged, not in this case against the editors but against no small number of contributors. There is not enough action in the book. It is not merely that the stress is laid almost wholly on the political side, in the historical articles proper. A good deal of the history here set down follows a tendency now prominent in many quarters, which is, in its place, both of interest and importance, the tendency to consider history as a sort of descriptive political science, by laying great stress on the minute study of past institutions. It is not difficult to elaborate lists of extinct offices and officials, and to describe various executive, legislative, and judicial bodies, with their constitution and duties. But it is not very illuminating, and it is not at all enlivening. The number of deputies in the Polish Parliament, the statistical account of the Russian administration in 1815, are valuable and important. But we should be glad to sacrifice some of the space given to these matters to learn what sort of men these were and what they did. We should be glad to sacrifice some of the long and not very interesting account of Russian administration for instance to that very vital and important phase of Russian activity at this time, war and expansion. It is perhaps too much to hope that any account of Germany during the period of the Germanic Confederation should have human interest so long as one's mind is fixed entirely on its moribund political institutions. And we shall probably never recover from that tendency to write the history of Spanish America wholly from the New Laws, the edicts and statutes of the Council, and the criminal records. But the application of some such method as that used by Professor Clapham in his admirable account of Economic Change to these subjects would give us much to hope for, especially if there could be added to it, on the political and institutional side, the clearness and vigor, the judicious omission and compression of Professor Bourgeois. It is not possible within the limits of a brief review to enter into the many points raised in such a large and various volume, composed of so many parts of such unequal merit. One may be permitted to add to the list of errata *glorious* (504), *ban[d]* (549), *parliament[a]ry* (579), *a Cortes* (282), *titan[t]ic* (169), *Laibac[k]h* (183), *Treitschke* (352), *Nuncio* (159), *recovered* (614); and to note that General Duphot was killed in 1797 [December 27] not in 1798 (132), that New Harmony is in Indiana not

Pennsylvania (780); that the Adelfi could not have had 40,000 members in the city of Lecce (111), and to object to such locutions as "dilatatory threads of diplomacy" (195), "far-going" (144), "liberally minded" (409), "Facing as he did both ways at once and endowed with a dignified stature and all the physical qualifications for power" (487). It is unfortunate there is no space here to consider many statements and views here set forth in detail. Among these may be noted especially the unusually favorable opinion of Louis Philippe, the accounts of Russian government in Poland, and Spanish rule in South America, the share of Americans in the Spanish revolutions, the "transparent honesty" of Castlereagh at Vienna, the opinions of "William Gladstone" on the Italian situation. Many are new, and interesting. On the whole we may conclude that the volume is, in some respects, a distinct contribution to the literature of the subject in English, and in spite of the defects natural to such a work, is likely to prove very useful for many purposes. This usefulness is greatly increased by the bibliographies and the index. Some of the former would have been improved by including certain items in the corresponding section of the *Histoire Générale*, but in many cases this bibliography is at once more complete as, of course, more recent than its predecessor. Two points attract attention. The first is the curious circumstance that while the bibliography of these thirty-two or three years covers 108 pages, the bibliography to volume IV., the Thirty Years' War covers 147 pages. The second is the omission of many translations of books by foreign authors into English. Among these one may note Professor Macvane's translation of Seignobos's *Histoire Politique de l'Europe contemporaine*, and the English version of Mitré's *Historia de San Martin*. Incidentally one is surprised not to find Professor Bourne's *Spain in America* listed here. The index, in so far as it has been possible to test it, seems good. It is, however, an index *nominum* only. But for any guide through such a vast accumulation of facts we must be truly thankful, since in the end such a series must remain, at best, a species of encyclopedia of history, to be consulted often, to be read, never.

WILBUR C. ABBOTT.

*Il Risorgimento Italiano e l'Azione d'un Patriota, Cospiratore e Soldato.* Da MICHELE ROSI. (Roma-Torino: Casa Editrice Nazionale. 1906. Pp. 473.)

UNDER this mystifying title Signor Rosi writes the biography of Antonio Mordini, one of the secondary figures in the Risorgimento, who had, nevertheless, intimate relations with some of the chief actors and was so closely concerned in several important events that he is not a negligible quantity. Born in 1819 at Barga, Tuscany, of upper class parentage, he was early seized with the desire to rid Italy of despotism, became a republican and took part in the ineffectual plotting between 1845 and 1848. When the Revolution came, he hurried north